CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 16 of 1894.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 18th April 1894.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	Urdu.			1894.	1894.	
	Monthly.					
1	Safir-i-Kashmir ...	Sahárunpur ...	Avatár Krishna ...	Feb Mar. ...	14th Apl. ...	425 copies.
	Bi-monthly.					
2	Indian Reformer ...	Lucknow ...	Rám Náráyan Varmá	1st Apl. ...	14th Apl. ...	...
	Tri-monthly.					
3	Mufid-i-Am ...	Agra ...	Qádir Ali Khan ...	10th Apl. ...	17th Apl. ...	100 copies.
4	Násir-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Ali ...	" " ...	14th " ...	40 "
	Weekly.					
5	Akhbár-i-Alam ...	Meerut ...	Muzarrab Husain Khán.	10th Apl. ...	19th Apl. ...	65 copies.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	Urdu—(continued).			1894.	1894.	
	Weekly—(continued).					
6	Akhbár-i-Islám	Agra ...	Abdul Majíd Khán...	15th Apl. ...	15th Apl. ...	526 copies.
7	Alwaqt	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'íd ...	11th " ...	16th " ...	660 "
8	Anís-i-Hind	Meerut ...	Kishun Sarúp ...	7th " ..	15th " ...	625 "
9	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Bishun Lál ...	7th & 14th " ...	12th & 18th " ...	128 "
10	Áshí	Ditto ...	Sajjád Husain ...	13th " ..	15th " ..	200 "
11	Colonel	Moradabad ...	Banwári Lál ...	8th " ..	12th " ...	400 "
12	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	7th & 14th " ...	12th & 16th " ...	250 "
13	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain	16th " ...	18th " ..	446 "
14	Fitnah	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	8th " ..	12th " ...	500 "
15	Hindustání	Lucknow ...	Gangá Prasád Varmá	11th " ...	13th " ..	300 "
16	Jám-i-Jamshed	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	1st " ...	16th " ...	250 "
17	Kirnámah	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	10th " ...	15th " ...	275 "
18	Káyasth Conference Gazette...	Ditto ...	Dípnáráyan Varmá...	13th " ...	17th " ...	500 "
19	Matla-i-Núr	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	14th " ..	18th " ...	45 "
20	Mehr-i-Nímroz	Bijnor ...	Karím-ullah ...	" " ...	17th " ...	435 "
21	Nayyar-i-Azam	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	9th " ...	13th " ...	300 "
22	Najm-ul-Hind	Sahárunpur ...	Avatár Krishna ...	12th " ...	16th " ...	275 "
23	Nasím-i-Agra	Agra ...	Jamná Dás Biswás...	15th " ...	17th " ..	450 "
24	Nasím-i-Hind	Fatehpur ...	Alah Bakhsh ...	8th " ...	18th " ...	117 "
25	Nizám-ul-Mulk	Moradabad ...	Fahím-ul-din ...	11th " ...	12th " ...	250 "
26	Oudh Punch	Lucknow ...	Sajjád Husain ...	12th " ...	15th " ...	350 "
27	Police News	Meerut ...	Habíb Ahmad ...	8th " ...	16th " ...	500 "
28	Qaisar Punch	Ballia ...	Mirza Ághá Hasan...	28th Mar. & 4th Apl.	" " ...	...
29	Rahbar	Moradabad ...	Partáp Kishun ...	8th " ...	14th " ...	375 copies.
30	Riáz-ul-Akhbár	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	" " ..	12th " ...	350 "
31	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ..	1st " ...	16th " ..	250 "
32	Sitára-i-Hind	Ditto ...	Banwári Lál ...	12th " ...	15th " ..	150 "
33	Tohfa-i-Hind	Bijnor ...	Jairáj Singh ...	13th " ...	16th " ..	410 "
34	Táif-i-Hind	Meerut ...	Sajjád Husain ...	8th " ...	13th " ...	570 "
35	Zamánah	Cawnpore ...	Muhammad Safdar Hasan.	12th " ...	" " ...	...
	Daily.					
36	Oudh Akhbár	Lucknow ...	Shiva Prasád ..	12th to 18th Apl. ...	12th to 18th Apl. ...	503 copies (including 92 copies taken by Government).
	Urdu-English.					
	Bi-weekly.					
37	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ..	Mumtáz-ul-din ..	10th & 13th Apl. ...	12th & 15th Apl. ...	441 copies (including 92 copies taken by Government).
	Hindi.					
	Monthly.					
38	Hindi Pradip	Allahabad ...	Bálkrishna Bhatt ...	For Nov. & Dec. ...	17th Apl. ...	300 copies.
39	Rám Patáká	Ditto ...	Rádhá Mohan Shukla	10th Apl. ...	12th " ...	200 "
40	Sanádhyopkárak ...	Agra ...	Pandit Shankar Lál,	For Apl. ...	14th " ...	500 "
	Weekly.					
41	Almora Akhbár	Almora ...	Sadá Nand ...	9th Apl. ...	12th Apl. ...	104 copies.
42	Bhárat Jíwan	Benares ...	Rám Krishna Varmá	" " ...	" " ...	1,500 "
43	Khichri Samáchár ...	Mirzapur ...	Mádho Prasád ...	7th " ...	16th " ...	300 "
44	Nágari Níral	Ditto ...	Kashi Parshad ...	12th " ...	13th " ...	400 "
45	Prayág Samáchar ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Náth Tiwári,	" " ...	15th " ...	500 "
46	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyá Chálak Dán...	9th " ...	13th " ...	65 "
	Daily.					
47	Hindustán	Káákankar	Devi Dayál Shukla...	11th to 17th Apl. ...	12th to 18th Apl. ...	500 copies.
	Hindi-Urdu.					
	Weekly.					
48	Kashi Patriká	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	13th Apl. ...	15th Apl. ...	450 copies, (including 242 copies taken by Government).
	Marathi.					
	Weekly.					
49	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	11th Apl. ...	14th Apl. ...	350 copies.
	Marathi-English.					
	Weekly.					
50	Nyáya Sudhá	Nágpur ...	Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan.	9th Apl. ...	12th Apl. ...	375 copies.

I.—Political and Foreign.

Installation of the Nawab of Rampur.

Oudh Punch. April 12th, 1894.

1. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 12th April, contains a cartoon, in which the Nawab of Rampur is represented as seated on the throne smoking with his eyes closed, the Lieutenant-Governor as standing close by and vociferously declaring "good administration," and Major Vincent as departing from Rampur.

Circulation of a pamphlet abusing the Maharaja Holkar, his officers and the Agent to the Governor-General.

Azád. April 13th, 1894.

2. A correspondent of the *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 13th April, refers to the circulation of an anonymous pamphlet in English in Indore in which attacks have been made on the Maharaja Holkar, his officers, and the Agent to the Governor-General, and observes that the pamphlet is generally considered to be the work of Deccani Pandits who have incurred the displeasure of the Maharaja, and of a Bengali pleader who was once punished by His Highness. The writer is afraid that, as all the Departments and offices in Indore are full of Deccani Pandits, the Maharaja will not be able to find out the authors. It may be hoped the Government of India will give assistance to the State in the matter.

II.—General Administration.

Deputation from Lancashire to Lord Kimberly, the late Secretary of State.

Hindustáni. April 11th, 1894.

3. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 11th April, says that the natives have few opportunities for finding out the sentiments of their real rulers, and that therefore they ought to benefit by such opportunities when they present themselves. This country is governed by the members of the Indian Civil Service who are under the control of the Secretary of State, who himself is responsible to the members of the House of Commons, who are representatives of the British people. If 20 members of Parliament are determined to do a thing, there is no power in the world which could prevent them from carrying out their design. The *Hindustáni* refers to the deputation from Lancashire which waited on Lord Kimberly, the late Secretary of State, gives the substance of the speeches made by the gentlemen who formed the deputation, and observes that the speeches clearly show how selfish are the Lancashire mill-owners. Lord Kimberly had not the power to reject their proposal and promised not to allow cotton imports to be taxed by the Government of India. The Indian politicians who have the reform of the Indian administration at heart should enlist the sympathies of the cotton lords of Manchester on their behalf by appealing to their selfishness. They should tell them that if they desired an increase in the consumption of their goods in this country, they ought to assist in the reform of the administration which might lead to an improvement in the condition of the people. Again it will be perceived that if natives, who provide employment for all Lancashire, could manage to refrain from the use of Lancashire cotton goods, Indian affairs would receive prompt attention in England. A handful of members who represent Lancashire in Parliament have compelled Government to exempt cotton goods from import duty. If the voice of two hundred and fifty millions of Indian people receives no consideration from Government, they have only themselves to blame.

Exemption of the cotton imports and the diversion of the famine fund.

Rahbar. April 8th, 1894.

4. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th April, says that the Government of India has not taxed the cotton imports through fear of the powerful Lancashire weavers, but has utilized the famine insurance fund, which was intended for the relief of distress among the poorer classes in time of famine, to make good the deficiency in the Treasury. The diversion of the fund must make Lord Lytton turn in his grave, as his lordship declared at the creation of the fund that it would be devoted to no other purpose than that for which it was intended. Sir Charles Elliott said that there was no necessity for the maintenance of the famine fund, inasmuch as the apprehension of famine had ceased, owing to the necessary measures adopted by Government; of course the Government officers have no fear of famine, but the case is quite different with the poverty-stricken people. (The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 9th April, denoun-

ces the utilization of the famine fund for the purpose of meeting the deficit in the Budget and urges that Government should curtail the expenditure.)

HINDI PRADIP, November and December 1893.

Exemption of cotton goods from import duty.

5. The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), in the combined number for November and December 1893. received on 17th April, publishes an article in the form of a drama communicated by one Hardeo Prasad. The purport of the article is that India being unlucky can get justice neither from the Conservatives nor the Liberals. The Government of India and Her Majesty's Government care more for the interests of Englishmen than for those of natives. The cotton fabrics have been exempted from import duty with a view to protect the interests of Manchester. All appeals to the justice and mercy of selfish Englishmen are of no avail. God helps those who help themselves. If natives wish to stop the drain of wealth to England and to improve the condition of their country which is fast sinking into poverty, they must give up the use of foreign goods and supply their wants locally; but they could hardly be expected to do so. Reference is made to heavy taxation, the exchange compensation allowance, the exclusion of natives from the higher ranks of the public service, the increasing cost of education, and other such matters.

NIZÁM-UL-MULK. April 11th 1894.

Munshi Hamid-ul-din Khan of Sambhal, the tahsíl officials and *rasad*.

6. The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 11th April, complains that the collection of supplies for the camps of officers on tour involves great hardship to landholders and cultivators, especially as the greedy tahsíl chaprasis avail themselves of the occasion to practise much extortion. At some places the contagion spreads even to the higher tahsíl officials, and tahsíldárs as a rule are always ready to espouse the cause of their extortionate subordinates when any complaints are made against them. It is believed that in some places the landholders are required by means of official orders issued from tahsíls to pay certain sums of money in the name of *rasad*. Firewood, and sometimes even timber wood belonging to the peasantry are seized and taken away without the least hesitation, and standing trees are frequently cut down. The village headmen have to make presents to the tahsíl officials, and in case of failure they are called upon to provide considerably larger quantities of milk, butter and sugar-cane than are required. The case of Munshi Hamid-ul-din of Sambhal in the Moradabad district is a good instance in point. He is a respectable gentleman well known to the Collector, the Commissioner and the Lieutenant-Governor. Jumma Khan, the jamadar of the tahsíl, took away wood which was intended for building purposes, from his garden. He more than once reported the matter to the Tahsíldár, but the Tahsíldar took no notice and even did not give a reply. It will not be out of place to mention here that if a person, to whom any injury is done by Jumma Khan, remonstrates with him and threatens to make a complaint to the District Magistrate, Jumma Khan tells him that he will only court his own ruin by doing so, as his brother is khansama or butler to the District Magistrate. Munshi Hamid-ul-din has instituted a civil suit against Jumma Khan and two chaprasis, for the recovery of wood removed from his garden, and consequently he and other gentlemen whom he intends to call as witnesses have incurred the displeasure of the Tahsíl. Writs of demands have already been served on Nawab Ashik Husain Khan and others, who are to appear as witnesses on behalf of Munshi Hamid-ul-din; manifestly the service of such writs is rather premature. On the 29th March, when the Munshi was at Moradabad, Jumma Khan went to him with a warrant of arrest for the non-payment of the revenue instalment amounting to Rs. 70 which fell due on the 15th March. No other defaulters have yet been arrested. Had the money been demanded from his agent at Sambhal, he would have at once paid it. Evidently Jumma Khan's object was to harass the Munshi who, he might have thought, would not be able to pay the revenue demand at Moradabad; but the Munshi at once went to the Tahsíl and paid the instalment.

HINDUSTÁNÍ. 11th April 1894.

Preponderance of unmarried soldiers in the British Army in India.

7. The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 11th April, referring to the circumstance that only 3 per cent. of European soldiers in Bengal, 4 per cent. in Madras and 2 per cent. in Bombay are married, remarks that the proportion of unmarried men in the ranks of the British Army in this country is

very large. The European soldiers who are freely supplied with meat and liquor and have to pass 7 years in exile cannot be expected to lead very moral lives. The Government of India will soon have to increase the proportion of married soldiers or to take special measures for the protection of native women; the C. D. Act being repealed.

Hindustani, 11th April, 1894.

Assaults on native women by European soldiers at Shahjahanpur Sabha, Nagpur.

8. The same paper complains that European soldiers commit frequent assaults on native women at Shahjahanpur, which has caused great dissatisfaction among the people, and that consequently the women did not attend the fair which was held after the late Holi festival.

Godharm Prakash, March 1894.

Objects and rules of the Pratinidhi Sabha established at the anniversary of the Gorakshini Sabha, Nagpur.

9. The *Godharm Prakásh* (Farukhabad), for March, referring to the meeting of the Pratinidhi Sabha, *i.e.*, the society of representatives, held by the delegates or representatives of some Gorakshini Sabhas at the anniversary of the Nagpur Gorakshini Sabha in January last, publishes what were declared by the meeting to be the objects of the Sabha, and the rules framed by it. The following are to be the objects of the Sabha:—(1) Loyalty to Her Majesty being highly beneficial to the people, the Sabha will make a point of encouraging the spread of loyalty among them by means of cow-protection; (2) Necessary steps will be taken to check the slaughter of kine; (3) Arrangements will be made to train *Updeshaks* or preachers who will deliver lectures to promote the objects of the Sabha; (4) People should be induced by pamphlets and speeches to refrain from selling cattle to butchers or their agents; (5) Goshalas and dairy-houses should be established and steps taken to improve the breed of cattle; (6) Men who are unable to feed their cattle should make them over to the Sabha; (7) Hospitals should be established in different parts of the country for the treatment of kine and oxen; (8) Pastures should be provided for cattle and Government should be asked to allow cattle to graze free in forests; (9) Branch societies will be established in all places to promote the objects of the Sabha; (10) An appeal should be made to the Government of India to forbid kine-killing by law; (11) A movement should be set on foot in England to enlist the sympathy of the British public on behalf of the Sabha. The Sabha framed the following rules:—(1) The Sabha will make suitable rules to carry out its objects; (2) The proceedings of the Sabha will be characterized by loyalty to Government, and the Sabha will have nothing to do with politics, confining its endeavours to the protection of cattle; (3) The Sabha will have nothing to do with Hindu or Muhammadan associations as far as religious matters are concerned, nor will it do anything which may be calculated to hurt the religious feelings of any community; (4) The Sabha will endeavour to gain the sympathy and aid of people only by persuasion; (5) No undue pressure or force will be used in collecting subscriptions; (6) The Sabha will take steps to convince the Hindus that according to their religious books it is a sin to sell kine to butchers and beef-eaters; (7) If a Hindu sells a cow or an ox to a butcher, no official of the Sabha will forcibly prevent him from doing so, but he will report him to the leaders of the caste, to which he belongs, and they will punish him as they think proper; (8) The Sabha will buy no kine from butchers or their agents, nor will it advise other persons to do so, inasmuch as such dealings might lead to quarrels or the Sabha might have to pay high prices demanded by butchers; (9) The *Updeshaks* of the Sabha should never indulge in such language as is calculated to lead to a breach of the peace or to annoy any community. If any person attacks the Hindu religion or usage, the Sabha will appeal to the courts of law for justice, but will not take the law into its own hands. Gopal Rao Hari Bhide was appointed General Secretary to the Pratinidhi Sabha.

Alwaqt, 11th April 1894.

Conciliation Committees, Azamgarh.

10. The *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 11th April, referring to the Azamgarh conciliation Committees, highly approves of the method in which the members were appointed, viz. the Hindu members were nominated by the Musalmans, and the Musalman members by the Hindus, and observes that the Committees performed their duties very satisfactorily, as is evident from the Government Resolution. As the I'd is approaching, the Committees should be up and doing so that no riots may occur.

DABDABA-I-SIKANDARI. 16th April 1894.

Efforts made by Mr. Rose to restore good feeling between the Hindus and Musalmans in Azamgarh.

11. A correspondent of the *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* (Rámpur), of the 16th April, praises Mr. Rose for his laudable efforts for the restoration of good feeling between the Hindus and Musalmans in Azamgarh. He made a tour in the district to acquire correct information, mixed freely with all classes of people and granted a pardon to those men, who had fled from the district to escape punishment, dismissing them with a warning and depositing the cases. The writer refers to the public meeting held by Mr. Rose on the 15th March; all the leading Hindu and Muhammadan *raises* being present. Suitable speeches were made expressing satisfaction at the restoration of friendship and concord between the two communities. Mr. Rose declared that Government would adhere to its policy of religious toleration, and that no man, however high his rank or position might be, who committed any disturbances, could escape punishment, and expressed a hope that, if the approaching Bakr-I'd passed off quietly, Government would abolish the extra police. The writer thinks that Mr. Rose's speech will remove the evil effect produced on the minds of the Hindus by Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar's pamphlet.

KAISAR PUNCH. April 4th, 1894.

Removal of some district Courts from Ballia to Kotwa.

12. The *Kaisar Punch* (Ballia), of the 4th April, complains that it would appear that in dealing with the question of transfer of the head quarters of the Ballia district, the Collector and the Commissioner have been chiefly guided by considerations of economy in utter disregard of the convenience of the people Korantadih has been selected by the authorities, but had they paid the least attention to the public convenience, they would not have sought a place for the head-quarters of the district beyond Phephna. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory than the present state of things; two of the district officers being at Ballia and three at Kotwa. Munshi Banke Lal is in charge of Ballia, but holds his court at Kotwa; while Thákur Tekmán Singh, who is in charge of Kotwa holds his court at Ballia. At Korantadih, the litigants can neither get good food nor suitable lodgings. Again men who have to deal with the courts located both at Ballia and Korantadih are exposed to a great deal of unnecessary expense and trouble. The people would prefer even the old arrangement, under which Ballia formed a part of the Gházipur district, to the present one.

COLONEL. April 8th, 1894.

Alleged invidious distinctions made between Europeans and natives.

13. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 8th April. represents a European as holding a balance, one scale of which is occupied by a native marked the "rights of natives" and the other by a European marked the "race feeling"; the former kicking the beam. The letter-press is:—English Justice.

POLICE NEWS. April 8th, 1894.

Apology offered by Colonel Bowers to Hafiz Sheikh Abdul Karim C.I.E, for the misconduct of a private of the 5th Dragoon Guards towards the Hafiz, at Meerut.

14. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 8th April, referring to its previous article on the misconduct of some European soldiers towards respectable natives on the occasion of the funeral of Mr. J. White at Meerut (see paragraph 23 page 144 of the Selections from the Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending 4th April, 1894,) expresses satisfaction that Colonel Bowers, commanding the 5th Dragoon Guards, has tendered an apology to Hafiz Sheikh Abdul Karim. C.I.E, for the insult offered to him by a soldier of the guards. The *Police News* gives a vernacular translation of Colonel Bowers' letter to the Hafiz.

POLICE NEWS. April 8th, 1894.

Trial of cases sent up by the police by Pandit Maharaj Narayan, Deputy Collector, Lucknow.

15. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 8th April, says that in the time of Mr. Mulock, the late Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, some habitual criminals were relegated to the jail, some required to furnish security for good behaviour, and others left the town. In this way the police were able to check crime and restore peace. But it is to be regretted that the unfavourable attitude of Pandit Maharaj Narayan, Deputy Collector, who has lately been transferred to Lucknow, towards the police, is calculated to encourage bad characters. His Court is generally crowded with pleaders. If a criminal case sent

up by the police happens to be taken up when there is a gathering of pleaders in his Court, the pleaders speak contemptuously of the police, and defend the accused without taking any fee and without even filing a wakalat-nama. The accused is acquitted and returns home abusing the police. The Court Inspector being generally busy with cases before the Sessions Judge and the City Magistrate, a constable has to conduct the prosecutions before the Pandit. He is no match for pleaders. The Pandit must have many friends and relations at Lucknow which is his home. Under these circumstances his transfer from Lucknow is very desirable, and satisfactory arrangements should be made for conducting the prosecution in cases sent up by the police, in the Courts of Subordinate Magistrates.

Police constables employed as writers in offices.

16. The *Police News* (Meerut) of the 8th April, observes that the condition of constables employed as writers in offices is very unsatisfactory. No muharrir in any office receives less than Rs. 10 a month as pay. But the pay of such constables is only Rs. 6 or 7, and they have also to attend the daily parade and be present at the police lines at night. If an increase in their pay be impossible under the present financial pressure, at all events they ought to be exempted from attendance at the police lines. POLICE NEWS. April 8th, 1894.

An English-knowing sub-inspector wanted for the police station at the Meerut Cantonment.

17. The same paper urges that the sub-inspector in charge of the police-station at the Meerut Cantonment who has frequent occasion to deal with European soldiers, should be an European or at least a native who knows English. The officer in charge of that station at present does not know English at all. POLICE NEWS. April 8th, 1894.

Two European police sergeants wanted for the Meerut Cantonment.

18. The same paper recommends the appointment of two European police sergeants for the Meerut Cantonment under clause 45, section 1, volume I of the Police Circulars. POLICE NEWS. April 8th, 1894.

Attack made on Munshi Shiva Narayan, Secretary to the Agra Municipal Board in the columns of the *Morning Post*.

19. A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th April, endeavours to show that the charges brought against Munshi Shiva Narayan, Rai Bahadur, the Secretary to the Agra Municipal Board, in connection with the late Municipal elections in the columns of the *Morning Post* of the 4th idem, are false and unfounded, and praises the Munshi for his ability and experience. NASIM-I-AGRA. April 15th, 1894.

Nauchandi Fair and the College. Meerut.

20. The *Akhbár-i Alam* (Meerut), of the 10th April, gives an account of the Nauchandi fair held at Meerut and refers to the meeting held by the College Committee at the fair on the 7th idem under the presidency of the Commissioner for the collection of subscriptions for the College. The meeting resolved to raise the Meerut College to the full status of a College and collect Rs. 90,000 by subscription to meet the costs. About Rs. 13,000 were raised on the occasion, of which Rs. 1,000 were contributed by Mr. Wyer, the Magistrate, and Rs. 500 by Mr. Harington, the Commissioner. The Editor praises the Magistrate and the Commissioner for their liberal contributions. AKHBÁR-I-ÁLAM. April 10th, 1894.

Patwaris.

21. A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kalakankar), of the 17th April, refers to the arduous duties of a patwari and complains that the Kanungo and Sadar Kanungo extort money from him. HINDUSTÁN. April 17th, 1894.

III.—EDUCATION.

A complaint against Muhammad Akbar Khan, the Deputy Inspector of Schools in Azamgarh.

22. The *Khichri Samáchár* (Mirzapur), of the 7th April, in its column of miscellaneous news, complains that Muhammad Akbar Khan, the Deputy-Inspector of Schools in Azamgarh, is prejudiced against the Hindus and greatly harasses the Hindu teachers. He had Babu Ram, the third master in the Ghosi School, who was short of hearing, dismissed; but Abdul Rahman Khan, the second master of the Mahul School, who is absolutely deaf, has not yet been removed from his post. KHICHRI SAMACHÁR 7th April 1894.

IV.—Post-office and Railway.

Oudh Punch, 12th April, 1894.

Mr. K. J. Badshah, the Post-Master General of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

23. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 12th April, publishes a communication from an official in the Post-Office Department, who complains that since his return from furlough Mr. K. J. Badshah has introduced a number of mischievous changes which are evidently based on the information acquired by him in England. He is a thoughtful man and seems to possess a good deal of information, but it is to be regretted that he has little knowledge of these provinces which are the scene of his labours. Referring to Circular No. 161, dated 21st March 1896 (*sic.*) of the Post-Master-General, the writer observes that Mr. K. J. Badshah appears to labour under the misapprehension that this country has made equal progress in education with England. He says that the lambardar or chaudhri of each village should be induced to allow a letter-box to be placed at his house, and to open it regularly at the fixed time, noting the time when the box is opened and the number of letters found therein in the post man's register! The scheme betrays his utter ignorance of the state of education among the Indian peasantry. Let the Inspectors be a set of lazy and incompetent men as represented by him to be. But he ought to have seen and consulted some lambardars before inaugurating such a scheme. India is not England. In the first place a very small percentage of lambardars can read and write. Secondly, few lambardars could be expected to undertake the task which the Post-Master-General desires to impose on them. Have they no work of their own to do? What lambardar would agree to await the arrival of the post-man, count the letters, and make the necessary entries in the register to the neglect of his own urgent private business? Mr. Badshah had better make a tour in the interior of some districts with a view to obtain an insight into the condition of the villagers. If he continues to force his impracticable schemes on the Inspectors, they will be obliged to take leave or retire on pension. The writer advises Mr. Badshah, as a true friend, to reconsider his measures which are calculated to bring him into disrepute and render him liable to be regarded as a curse to the Post-Office Department.

Oudh Akhbár, April 14th 1894.

Conveyance of passengers in goods wagons and trucks on occasions of fairs.

24. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 14th April, adverting to the circumstance that on occasions of great fairs a large number of the third class passengers are carried in goods wagons and trucks on railways, strongly condemns the practice on sanitary grounds, and on those of humanity, and argues that the Railway Companies ought to keep a sufficient number of carriages in reserve to meet the requirements of increased traffic on such occasions. The Government of India should give its attention to the matter. In the meantime the passengers who are conveyed in goods wagons and trucks to their great inconvenience should get a reduction, say of 30 or 40 per cent. in the rates of fare, as has been suggested by the Lucknow *Express*.

V.—Local and Miscellaneous.

Rám Patáka, April 10th 1894.

Need for the extension of the water-pipe to the district courts, Allahabad.

25. The *Rám Patáka* (Allahabad), of the 10th April, complains that suitors and other persons who have occasion to deal with the Allahabad district Courts, experience much difficulty in obtaining water for drinking purposes. They are unwilling to go to a distance to quench their thirst for fear that they may be required by the courts during their short absence. If they take water from the water-carrier, they have to pay him a pice each; under these circumstances the extension of the water-pipe to the district courts is highly desirable.

Prayág Samáchár, April 12th 1894

Beggars at the confluence of the rivers, Allahabad, on the occasion of the sun eclipse.

26. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 12th April, complains that on the occasion of the late sun eclipse on the 6th idem, the Hindus were much harassed at the confluence of the rivers at Allahabad, by beggars belonging to the sweeper and other low castes, and refers to the death of a lad who was drowned.

27. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 10th April, publishes a communication from the Hon'ble Haji Muhammad Ismail Khan who refers to the offer of prayers, and the visits paid by the people to their friends at Mecca, on the occasion of the I'd, and then observes that the present century has witnessed the decline of the whole Muhammadan world, especially of the Musalmans in this country. The days of Iid and Bakr I'd are days of special grief and pain to the Haji. The dresses and faces of the Musalmans who gather together in large numbers on such occasions bear witness to the growing poverty of the Muhammadan community, and present a most painful scene to a man who has any fellow-feeling, and this is the reason why the Haji, though very desirous of joining his co-religionists in their prayers at the I'dgah on those occasions, is always ready to avail himself of an excuse for absenting himself to avoid the disagreeable spectacle. Thank God that some Musalmans are to be found in affluent circumstances; but they have no sympathy with the men of their own race and religion, and view with utter indifference their loss of wealth and neglect of education brought about by adverse circumstances and their neighbours. Considering the future of the Musalmans which appears to be very dark, it would be well if the *status quo* were maintained; but it is to be deeply regretted that even the arrest of further decline is beyond control. Their negligence, stubbornness and neglect of education clearly show that their children will have to lift or carry the shoes of those men who cobbled the shoes of their forefathers.

Aligarh Institute Gazette 10th April 1894.

Hon'ble Haji Muhammad Ismail Khan and the decline of Musalmans.

28. The *Nasim-i-Hind* (Fatehpur), of the 8th April, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that the Serais at Nawabganj are occupied by a large number of prostitutes and that any respectable persons who have occasion to put up there are exposed to great inconvenience in consequence.

Nasim-i-Hind. 8th April 1894.

Prostitutes in the Serais at Nawabganj.

29. The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th April, complains that Octroi duty is levied at Bijnor even from the field-gleaners who collect small quantities of grain with difficulty and are no better than beggars, and asks the Municipal Board to exempt them.

Mihr-i-Nimroz. 14th April 1894.

Levy of Octroi duty from the field-gleaners at Bijnor.

ALLAHABAD :
The 23rd April 1894.

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